

## AN EXPOSE OF GERMAN SECRET SERVICE AGENTS

New York, Aug. 17.—The New York World has begun a series of articles exposing workings of German secret service in this country under direction of high German officials, including Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, Ambassador von Bernstorff, Captain von Papen, military attaché of German embassy, Hugo Schuchardt, western representative of Deutsche bank, Dr. Albert, chief financial agent of Germany in this country, S. Sulzberger of Germany, and Herr Watzdorf, trade representative of Germany in this country. The World publishes full correspondence. It asserts the propaganda was intended to involve the United States in the war. Transcripts were made through the Deutsche bank of \$100,000 to the credit of the German ambassador.

It is claimed that a 30-day option was secured on the American Press association for \$50,000 cash and the retention of the present head at a \$15,000 salary. It was proposed to incorporate an American news agency with headquarters at New York and Berlin at a cost of \$50,000 to supply "sensational news." Effort was made to purchase the New York Evening Mail. The German government paid the expenses of Edward L. Fox, the magazine writer, for his "good articles," and the German ambassador recommended a renewal of the arrangement.

The World further claims that the German government is now actually engaged in the building and extending of a large munitions plant in this country which is secretly controlled for the manufacture of shrapnel and other explosives and that this German-owned company has a contract for the entire powder output of an explosives company. It is further claimed that it has expended thousands of dollars of money in developing its plant, which is scheduled to begin turning out projectiles for Germany September 1 and to be running at full capacity by January 1—the manner of transportation, while not disclosed, to be conducted with the aid of a neutral country in close proximity to Germany.

Further allegations are that Hugo Schuchardt, German-American chemist, has transferred to himself the contract of Thomas A. Edison to supply a Newark firm 1,000,000 pounds of phenol at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be delivered in daily shipments until March, 1916, and that Captain von Papen took steps to prevent exportation of liquid chlorine to allies so that Germany might have a monopoly of killing by asphyxiating gas, and a detailed plan of "tying up" two "purely American" plants is submitted.

It was also proposed to acquire the Wright Airship company of Toledo "with the assistance of one of Wright's confidential men."

German agents have been active, it is alleged in forming strikes in American establishments manufacturing munitions of war with the connivance of disloyal labor leaders and agitators. One letter to the embassy mentioned \$50,000 as the price of a strike in Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

An anti-armament campaign was promoted by the German ambassador and ambassador, Chicago embargo conference being organized so as to make the movement appear "purely American." A report to Dr. Albert mentions Roger Sullivan, Senator Hitchcock and Dr. Aked as friends.

**NO INVESTIGATION IN  
THE WORLD'S CHARGE  
BY GOVERNMENT**

Washington, Aug. 17.—Sec. Lansing has authorized the announcement that the state department has made no investigation of the world's charges. Attorney General Gregory refused to comment upon the attitude of the department of justice.

**LITTLE NEWS STORIES.**

Thirty-six governors will attend military preparedness conference in Boston next week.

Wisconsin has reduced its running expenses to \$400,000 a year, or over 20 per cent.

Thos. Campbell Baskin, blind poet, composer and musician, is dead, aged 65 years.

Proposed merger of five counties in Greater New York and accomplish \$1,000,000 saving in salaries.

The war is believed to have caused a large increase in summer church attendance in New York city.

French aviators are proving their mastery in recent sky battles with the Germans.

Fifteen submarines were made in U. S. and assembled in Canada, crossed ocean under own power and are now adding the allies.

Pittsburgh inventor claims to have designed unbreakable battleship.

Federal investigators of Bayonne strike accuse Standard Oil company of enmity toward all forms of organized labor.

New York City political leaders predict defeat of woman suffrage at polls this fall.

Italy has ordered 1,000,000 pairs of blankets and 500,000 overcoats for army use this winter.

**BRADSTREET'S VERMONT  
WEEKLY TRADE REPORT**

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports but little change is reflected in the amount of business done by the manufacturing interests, as shown in this week's reports. The production by the dairy is large for the period. The amount of milk and cream received is larger than usual for this time of the year. The farmer reports corn doing well and it is expected that the yield this year will be considerably in excess of that of a year ago. Other crops, except apples are showing up well. There was done in some instances during the past week by reason of the heavy rains that have prevailed in some parts of the State.

Manufacturers of garments and overalls report irregular business. Veneer plants are operating on short time. The demand for stone for building work is still quiet. There is some demand for lumber and shingles from the United States, and whole indicate the number of building permits for the month of July fell off

eight per cent. from the reports for the same month of a year ago, while there was a drop of 14.2 per cent. from the like month of 1914. There were gains reported in the New England States, however, which gains are attributed to the amount of municipal building work that is being done.

With the retail merchant in the State mid-summer sales prevail and are meeting with fairly good results. Some orders are being placed for immediate shipment by dry goods and clothing merchants, but the orders for future delivery are running small.

Other hand savings bank deposits are believed better than they were at the commencement of the year. There has been no voluntary petition in bankruptcy, by mercantile interests, thus far this month, although during the past week one voluntary bankruptcy was filed.

Failure in the United States for the week ending August 15 were 26 as compared with 274 for the week previous. The same week of a year ago received 272 failures.

**DECORATE HEROES  
OF DARDANELLES**

London, Aug. 17 (delayed by censor).—A record of the deeds of gallantry performed by officers and crews of British ships in the Dardanelles during the bombardment of the forts subsequent to the landing of troops is given in a report by Vice-Admiral John M. De Robeck, commander of the allied fleet, and published in the Official Gazette.

Admiral De Robeck devotes the greater part of his report to the officers and men whose service was particularly noteworthy. As a result of the report six Victoria Crosses and numerous other decorations have been awarded.

With the exception of one, given to Commander Kris Gascoigne Robinson for twelve going alone into a Turkish gun position and each time destroying a four-inch gun, the crosses go to officers and men who displayed conspicuous bravery in connection with the running ashore of the steamer River Clyde, from which troops were landed.

Five men who won the decoration for this work are Commander Edward P. Smith, who, seeing that the lighters on which the men were to reach the shore from the River Clyde were not properly placed, waded into water waist deep under a heavy fire and worked until he got the lighters into proper position, and

William G. L. Dwyer and W. St. Malleson and Sergeant W. Williams and George Mackenzie, who assisted the commander.

Awards also have been made to officers and men who rescued the crew of the battleship Irresistible which struck a mine and sank, to the officers and crew of the cruiser Inflexible who under the greatest difficulty, kept the vessel afloat after she was damaged by a mine, to the commanders and men of mine sweepers who undertook a most dangerous duty, and to the many other men who performed deeds of gallantry which under ordinary circumstances would have been considered worthy of the Victoria Cross.

**EKWANOK COUNTRY  
CLUB DEFEATS  
BARRE COUNTRY CLUB**

Manchester, Aug. 17.—The golf club of the Ekwonok Country club was victorious this afternoon over a team from the Barre Golf club by the score of 11 to 9. A play in the fourteenth and one single match and the evening was on the Naugatuck system, three points to a match. Summary:

S. C. Clark, Ekwonok, beat J. A. Leslie, Barre, 2 points; J. R. Balch and W. O. Henderson, Ekwonok, beat J. E. Walsh and George Marlen, Barre, two points; Dewitt Balch and J. L. Hamilton, Ekwonok, beat John Dwyer and L. J. McMillen, Barre, two points; A. W. Taylor, Jr. and S. McLaughlin, Ekwonok, beat R. H. Hutchinson and John Field, Barre, three points.

**CRUELTY TO HORSE.**

Benjamin Rockwood Found Guilty of Hammering Out Horse's Eye.

Millbury, Aug. 17.—Benjamin Rockwood, who was arrested July 28 on a charge of pulling out the tongue of his horse, was given a hearing yesterday morning before Justice A. W. Lockens in Sturbridge, resulting in a verdict of not guilty. He was, however, found guilty of hammering out the eye of the horse and was fined \$5 and costs. He appealed the case to county court, and was released in bail of \$10.

**VERNON MAN HELD  
ON NICE'S COMPLAINT**

Brattleboro, Aug. 17.—John Johnson, 18, of Vernon, was arrested late this afternoon in that town following an inquest presided over by Judge P. R. Pier on a statutory offense against his niece, aged 14. He was held in \$500 bail for the county court and this evening furnished the security.

**AVIATOR OF U. S.  
NAVAL TRAINING  
SHIP IS KILLED**

Edin, Pa., Aug. 17.—Donald Gregory, aged 24, of Ann Arbor, Mich., an aviator on board the United States naval militia ship Essex of Toledo, was fatally injured late today when he fell 200 feet during a flight. Gregory was picked up by officers of the naval militia fleet, now maneuvering off this port, and hurried to a hospital, where he later died.

**BITUMINOUS COAL OUTPUT.**

Pepesylvania produced 17,385,291 tons of bituminous coal in 1914, according to figures made public by the United States geological survey, the value of the output at the mines being \$20,000,000. The great economic loss due to strikes is emphasized by the statement that during the year an aggregate of over a million working days was lost on this account, at the same time the enormous magnitude of the Pennsylvania coal industry is shown by the further statement that this lost time represented only about 2 1/2 per cent of the total amount of time worked. The number of men employed in the bituminous mines of the State was 184,201, the average production per man for each of the 214 days worked being 8.4 tons.

**HER INTERPRETATION.**

A well-known lawyer was trying to make clear to a legal student the significance of the term "colored evidence," meaning by that evidence which has been tampered with, says the Philadelphia Times. "The best illustration I can think of," said the lawyer, "is a doctor's report." "A physician had said to a fair patient: 'Madam, you are a little run down. You need frequent baths and plenty of fresh air, and I advise you to dress in the coolest, most comfortable clothes—nothing stiff or formal.' When the lady got home this is how she read the doctor's report: 'My dear madam, to her by the doctor: 'Be careful to the washroom, do plenty of bathing and get some new summer gowns.'"

## THE BASIS OF CREDIT

While one's character has a lot to do with the granting of credit yet the ones who systematically save money find no difficulty in borrowing money. Start your savings account now with this bank and you'll soon establish your credit.

### CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

114 Church Street, Burlington, Vt.

## AGREEMENT WITH GERMAN IDEA AS TO FRYE DAMAGES

Washington, Aug. 17.—The American reply to Germany's last note on the sinking of the American sailing ship, made public here today by the state department, accepts the proposal that damages be fixed by a mixed commission and that the disputed treaty provisions be submitted to arbitration at The Hague, but calls on Germany for a statement, meanwhile, as to whether she intends to conduct her future naval operations in accordance with her interpretation of the Prussian-American treaty or those of the United States.

The note is regarded as putting the noted case well on the way to a settlement. It is addressed by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Two excerpts:

An automobile driven by G. N. Poulos of Burlington, proprietor of the Boston lunch and carrying Mrs. William Crook of Colchester, a woman from New York city who refused to give her name, and Thomas Parizo of Winooski, crashed into two telegraph poles in Brandon Sunday evening, throwing the occupants about and bruising the women. None of the party was seriously injured. The driver evidently lost control of the car, one of the two telegraph poles, which stood close together, was broken off near the ground and the other about ten feet from the ground. Mrs. Crook's head and one arm were bruised and the other woman received bruises on her head. Mr. Poulos received slight bruises on one hand. The radiator and front axle of the car are damaged. The machine was left in a local garage for repairs. Friends of the party, who were following in another machine, took the two men and two women to Burlington.

There can be no difference of opinion between the two governments as to the desirability of having this question of the treaty and meaning of their treaty stipulations determined without delay, and to that end the government of the United States proposes that the attorney general of the United States and the attorney general of the German Empire should meet at The Hague to discuss the question of treaty interpretation and to submit a report to the Hague convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In this way both the question of indemnity and the question of treaty interpretation are promptly settled and it will be guaranteed that the safe change made in the plan proposed by the German government in that instead of eliminating other one of its alternative suggestions they are both given effect in order that both of the questions under discussion may be dealt with at the same time.

## WASHINGTON REGARDS FRYE NOTE TO GERMANY AS MOST IMPORTANT

Washington, Aug. 17.—On its face, dealing with a single case, the importance of which could be measured in a comparatively small number of dollars, the American note to the German foreign office made public today in regard to the destruction of the sailing ship William F. Frye by a German auxiliary cruiser may have results most important in their bearing upon the whole question of the treatment of neutral commerce by the European belligerents.

The United States acquiesces in the German proposal that a joint board of experts fix the value of the Frye, which will be promptly paid for by the German government. This was the original American proposition.

But the far-reaching effect of the note comes in its acceptance of the German offer to arbitrate the question of legal jurisdiction for the sinking of the Frye, in so far as that involves the interpretation of the existing treaties with Germany. If the German government agrees to arbitration in the form suggested, it is believed here that the American proposal will be in a position to address itself to Great Britain with greater force than it had heretofore been able to exert in advocacy of the general freedom of legitimate neutral commerce on the high seas. In the state department's view this will be particularly true if Germany accepts the last suggestion in the Frye note and agrees to suspend during the arbitration at least its policy of destroying American ships carrying contraband.

**NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.**

Attorney General Gregory has practically decided that 2,000 prisoners in the three federal penitentiaries shall be put to work making army tents and uniforms.

Thomas A. Edison says "I would put war footing against invasion. I would make it a vast storage battery charged with war forces which might be liberated on the instant."

Hague special declares that Germany and Austria have clashed over Poland, point of difference being that Germany desires a German prince while Vienna favors an Austrian archduke for Polish throne.

The establishment of factories for the spinning of the down of thistles as a substitute for cotton, not only for the manufacture of clothing but for war use, is urged in an article published in the Deutsche Nachrichten of Leipzig. The article is regarded in Paris as shedding light upon the current need in Germany of cotton as a base for smokeless powder.

**PASSING THOUGHTS.**

The same man who takes weeks to consider the purchase of a piece of real estate about which he can quickly obtain all necessary information may hastily buy a hundred shares of stock of a corporation of which he knows nothing, simply because someone told him that the price is going up.

Perpetrators of some crimes are never found out because they have acquired a reputation that places them theoretically above suspicion.

Still, there isn't as much poverty as the stories told to a bill collector may seem to indicate.

Even a bad egg is good for some purposes.

After a young man has taken out a life insurance policy, he begins to feel quite important.

The remedy on good terms is to be available for patients to refrain from frequent visits.

## Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

G. A. Poulos and Party Crash Into Telegraph Poles at Brandon—Granite Flign Gets Orders by Wireless.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The European war has created an insatiable demand for ammunition. New establishments are being created for the manufacture of explosives, and the possibility of increased profits is inducing firms engaged in other industries to enter this field. This state of affairs, of course, has an important effect on the price of cotton, which is largely used as a material in the manufacture of explosives.

Director Rogers, of the bureau of the census, is carrying on an extensive correspondence in his endeavor to obtain statistics of all establishments using cotton as a material. Consumers of cotton naturally desire to know the total quantity used in all lines of industry, and they can aid in the compilation of accurate statistics by furnishing the census bureau at Washington with the names and addresses of establishments which have bought the use of cotton as a raw material since the commencement of the European war. Mr. Rogers says that a great many letters are being received requesting information as to the quantity of cotton and linters used in the manufacture of explosives. Some express the fear that the bureau is not aware of the extent to which these materials are now being used for this purpose.

The director desires to state that the census bureau is aware of the greatly increased demand for cotton and linters and has been endeavoring to collect complete statistics concerning the total quantity used by all consumers of cotton. In compliance with the law which requires monthly reports on this subject.

Unfortunately it is impossible to supply statistics as to the amount of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives alone. The act of Congress authorizing the collection of cotton statistics directs the census bureau to collect and publish statistics concerning:

1. The quantity of raw cotton consumed in the manufacturing of explosives, as shown by the statistics of the census bureau. 2. The quantity of raw cotton consumed in the manufacturing of explosives, as shown by the statistics of the census bureau. 3. The quantity of raw cotton consumed in the manufacturing of explosives, as shown by the statistics of the census bureau.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the production of explosives, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the demand for cotton.

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## WAR CAUSES BIG DEMAND FOR COTTON

Extensively Used as Material in Manufacture of Explosives for Belligerent Nations of Europe.

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